

staffed partially with DoD civilian personnel paid by or reimbursed from appropriated funds, such as libraries, open messes, and other morale, welfare, and recreation (MWR) activities. When related installation support functions are being cost-compared under a single solicitation, a DoD Component may decide that it is practical to include activities staffed solely with DoD civilian personnel paid by non-appropriated funds.

(d) Does not apply to DoD governmental functions are defined in §169a.3.

(e) Does not apply when contrary to law, Executive orders, or any treaty or international agreement.

(f) Does not apply in times of a declared war or military mobilization.

(g) Does not provide authority to enter into contracts.

(h) Does not apply to the conduct of research and development, except for severable in-house CAs that support research and development, such as those listed in appendix A to this part.

(i) Does not justify conversion to contract solely to avoid personnel ceilings or salary limitations.

(j) Do not authorize contracts that establish employer-employee relations between the Department of Defense and contractor employees as described in the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), 48 CFR 37.104.

(k) Does not establish and shall not be construed to create any substantive or procedural basis for anyone to challenge any DoD action or inaction on the basis that such action or inaction was not in accordance with this part except as specifically set forth in §169a.15(d).

[57 FR 29207, July 1, 1992]

§ 169a.3 Definitions.

Commercial activity review. The process of evaluating CAs for the purpose of determining whether or not a cost comparison will be conducted.

Commercial source. A business or other non-Federal activity located in the United States, its territories and possessions, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico that provides a commercial product or service.

Conversion to contract. The change-over of a CA from performance by DoD

personnel to performance under contract by a commercial source.

Conversion to in-house. The change-over of a CA from performance under contract by a commercial source to performance by DoD personnel.

Cost comparison. The process of developing an estimate of the cost of performance of a CA by DoD employees and comparing it, in accordance with the requirements in this part, to the cost to the Government for contract performance of the CA.

Directly affected parties. DoD employees and their representative organizations and bidders or offerers on the solicitation.

Displaced DoD employee. Any DoD employee affected by conversion to contract operation (including such actions as job elimination, grade reduction, or reduction in rank). It includes both employees in the function converted to contract and to employees outside the function who are affected adversely by conversion through reassignment or the exercise of bumping or retreat rights.

DoD Commercial Activity (CA). An activity that provides a product or service obtainable (or obtained) from a commercial source. A DoD CA is not a Governmental function. A DoD CA may be an organization or part of another organization. It must be a type of work that is separable from other functions or activities so that it is suitable for performance by contract. A representative list of the functions performed by such activities is provided in Enclosure 1. A DoD CA falls into one of two categories:

(a) *In-house CA.* A DoD CA operated by a DoD Component with DoD personnel.

(b) *Contract CA.* A DoD CA managed by a DoD Component operated with contractor personnel.

DoD Employee. Refers to only civilian personnel of the Department of Defense.

DoD governmental function. A function that is related so intimately to the public interest as to mandate performance by DoD personnel. These functions require either the exercise of discretion in applying Government authority or the use of value judgement

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in making the decision for the Department of Defense.

Services or products in support of Governmental functions such as those listed in enclosure 3 of DoD Instruction 4100.33 are normally subject to this part and its implementing instructions. Governmental functions normally fall into two categories:

(a) The act of governing; that is, the discretionary exercise of Governmental authority. Examples include criminal investigations, prosecutions, and other judicial functions; management of Governmental programs requiring value judgments, as in direction of the national defense; management and direction of the Armed Services; activities performed exclusively by military personnel who are subject to deployment in a combat, combat support, or combat service support role; conduct of foreign relations; selection of program priorities; direction of Federal employees; regulation of the use of space, oceans, navigable rivers, and other natural resources; direction of intelligence and counterintelligence operations; and regulation of industry and commerce, including food and drugs.

(b) Monetary transactions and entitlements, such as tax collection and revenue disbursements; control of the money supply treasury accounts; and the administration of public trusts.

DoD personnel. Refers to both military and civilian personnel of the Department of Defense.

Expansion. The modernization, replacement, upgrading, or enlargement of a DoD CA involving a cost increase exceeding either 30 percent of the total capital investment or 30 percent of the annual personnel and material costs. A consolidation of two or more CAs is not an expansion unless the proposed total capital investment or annual personnel and material costs of the consolidation exceeds the total of the individual CAs by 30 percent or more.

New requirement. A recently established need for a commercial product or service. A new requirement does not include interim in-house operation of essential services pending reacquisition of the services prompted by such action as the termination of an existing contract operation.

Preferential procurement programs. Mandatory source programs such as Federal Prison Industries (FPI) and the workshops administered by the Committee for Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped under the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act. Also included are small, minority and disadvantaged businesses, and labor surplus area set-asides and awards made under 15 U.S.C. section 637.

[50 FR 40805, Oct. 7, 1985, as amended at 57 FR 29207, July 1, 1992]

§ 169a.4 Policy.

(a) *Ensure DoD mission accomplishment.* The implementation of this part shall consider the overall DoD mission and the defense objective of maintaining readiness and sustainability to ensure a capability for mobilizing the defense and support structure.

(b) *Retain governmental functions in-house.* Certain functions that are inherently governmental in nature, and intimately related to the public interest, mandate performance by DoD personnel only. These functions are not in competition with commercial sources; therefore, these functions shall be performed by DoD personnel.

(c) *Rely on the commercial sector.* DoD Components shall rely on commercially available sources to provide commercial products and services, except when required for national defense, when no satisfactory commercial source is available, or when in the best interest of direct patient care. DoD Components shall not consider an in-house new requirement, an expansion of an in-house requirement, conversion to in-house, or otherwise carry on any CAs to provide commercial products or services if the products or services can be procured more economically from commercial sources.

(d) *Achieve economy and enhance productivity.* Encourage competition with the objective of enhancing quality, economy, and performance.

When performance by a commercial source is permissible, a comparison of the cost of contracting and the cost of in-house performance shall be performed to determine who shall provide the best value for the Government,